

Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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NEW SERIES.

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Select Poetry.



The Landlady's Daughter.

FROM UHLAND.

There came three students over the Rhine—
Dane Werter's house they entered in;
"Dane Werter has but good beer and wine?
And where's that lovely daughter of thine?"

"My beer and my wine are fresh and clear—
My daughter is lying cold on her bier—
They slept within the chamber of rest,
Where lay the maiden in black robes drest."

The first he drew from her face the veil;
"Ah! work thou alive, thou maiden so pale!"
He said as he gazed with sudden brow—
"How dearly would I love thee now!"

The second, he covered the face anew,
And weeping he turned aside from the view;
"Ah, no! thou that liest on a cold bier,
The one I have loved for many a year!"

The third one more uplifted the veil,
He kissed the lips so deadly pale;
"The loved I ever, still love I thee,
And thee will I love through eternity!"

And that kiss, that kiss, with Promethean flame
Thill'd with new life the quivering frame;
And the maid arose and stood by his side,
The student's own loved and loving bride.

A Pretty Lyric.

Will part no more, Oh never!

Let gladness deck thy brow,

Our hearts are joined forever

By each religious vow.

Misfortune's clouds have vanished,

That caused our bosoms pain;

And every care is banished,

No more to come again.

Rope's star is brightly burning

Within its brilliant dome,

And tells of joy returning

To cheer our rural home.

It shines through gloom to gladden,

Dispelling grief and care,

For sorrow ne'er can sadden

While it remains there.

'Mid flowery vales we'll wander,

And by the laughing stream,

Our bosoms growing fonder

'Neath Love's enchanting beam.

In yonder cot reposing

In plenty, side by side,

Each morn' fresh joys disclaiming,

Through life we'll gliding glide.

For the Gazette.

INDIAN BRIDGE.

RELATED BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Once upon a time there lived a man in Contocook by the name of Bowen—Peter Bowen—not a man of large substance, but still what we would call in New Hampshire a forehanded man. Living on the frontier, he necessarily became much in contact with the Indians—sometimes in hostile contact. Fearless, and abounding in resources, he had gained a name among them, and there were few of their braves who would have dared to meet him single handed. Not naturally quarrelsome, he had avoided unnecessary hostilities with the savages, and, indeed, had gained a little of their good will by many acts of generosity, for with no people more than with them were bravery and liberality held in high estimation.

Sabatias and Plausawa were the two principal chiefs of the tribe, the smoke of whose wigwags arose nearest the settlements of the English colonists. The first was of a sullen and vindictive disposition, and, when excited by drink, intractable and savage. Plausawa was of a milder temperament, and felt better disposed toward the English. He had interchanged kind offices with them, and warned them more than once of plots against their safety.

At this time there was a truce between the Indians and the colonists, and both parties had engaged to punish any violation of it. If an Indian should be killed by an Englishman the colonists promised to treat it as a capital crime, and the Indians, on their part, made a corresponding stipulation. There was peace between the crowns of France and England, and their respective colonies affected to keep it at least in name.

Relying upon this present good understanding, Sabatias and Plausawa one day made a hunting excursion upon the shores of the Merrimac, in which they were very successful. They were encountered, late in the afternoon, loaded with the skins of the animals they had killed, by two Englishmen, somewhere near Bowcon. Sabatias had procured drink from the settlers, always too eager to baiter it for furs, and was in a quarrelsome humor. Plausawa, therefore, cautioned these men against any attempt to trade with him, and advised them to go home. "There are others of the tribe about," he said, "who would support Sabatias in any hostile demonstration." As they were departing, Sabatias cried out to them, "We have no more of you English here! I have evil in my heart, and if you do not leave our territory, and abandon them forever, we will take them and live forever with you. We will drive the pale faces into the big water!" One of the men replied, "There's no fighting now between us—English and Indians are all brothers." They had not gone far on their homeward road before they met Peter Bowen, and telling him of the threats of Sabatias, endeavored to persuade him to accompany them home. Bowen laughed. "Threatened men," he said, "eluded long, I would not prize a life held at the mercy of these savages. I will meet them in friendship or fight, as best suits them." The Indians had got into their canoes before he overtook them, and were going up the river. Bowen hailed them, and urged them to go to his house, where they would have a frolic, and pass the night. After some reluctance on the part of Plausawa, they assented, and accompanied Bowen to his house in Contocook. Bowen had many a deep carouse with the Indians, and understood how to manage them.

He sat before them, drinking cups and bottles of rum; and leaving his wife—a woman as fearless and courageous as himself—to entertain them, went out of the room on the pretext of going to the well for water. But while he was absent he drew the charges from their guns, which they had unsuspectingly left behind the door in the entry. The night wore on, and their potations were deep and oft repeated. At first the Indians were greatly pleased—laughed at Bowen's stories, and called him brother; but by degrees, as they drank more deeply, they began to grow quarrelsome, abused the English and threatened their extermination. Bowen affected to treat the threats as jokes, but had all the while a watchful eye on their motions. At last the sun rose, and the Indians said it was time to go home. They had not drunk so much but that they could walk as well as ever—the rum had only affected their brains. Bowen consented to take his horse and carry their baggage to the place where they had left the canoes. On the way Sabatias proposed to run a race against Bowen's horse; but the latter, judging from Sabatias' eye and manner that some mischief was intended, at first declined to run, but finally, on much urging, consented to run, taking, however, good care to let the Indian outrun the horse. Sabatias seemed much pleased with his victory, and laughed heartily at Bowen for owning so sorry an animal. For awhile they travelled along after this in apparently good humor, till Sabatias, who was nearing the river, turned around to Bowen and said, "the pale-face must walk the wood with us"—that is to go with them as a prisoner. Bowen replied, in seeming unconcern, that he could not walk the wood, for Indian and Englishman were now brothers. Whereupon Sabatias proposed a second race, and that Bowen should unload his horse and start a little before him, "because," he said, "the horse of the pale face could not run so fast as Sabatias." This Bowen refused to do, but consented to start at the same time. They started, but the horse had not got far ahead of the Indian before Bowen heard a gun snap, and looking around, saw the smoke and the gun pointed at him. He turned and buried his tomahawk in the Indian's head. He then went back to meet Plausawa, who, seeing the fate of his friend, took aim at Bowen and fired; his gun flashed. Then he begged Bowen to spare his life; pleaded his innocence of Sabatias' intent, and called

to mind the many kind acts he had done to Englishmen, the lives of many of whom his intervention had saved, but all in vain. Bowen knew very well that there would never be safety for him so long as the friend of Sabatias lived. One must die, and to secure himself it was necessary to put Plausawa to death, and as the latter turned to fly he struck his tomahawk into his skull. The dead bodies he hid under a small bridge, ever after called Indian Bridge, where they were discovered the next spring.

The colonies at this time were desirous of being on good terms with the Indians, for whenever war broke out between them, the latter were always aided by the French in Canada. The sudden disappearance of men of such note as Sabatias and Plausawa occasioned the borders no little alarm; for some time their deaths were undiscovered, and when the manner of it became known, serious apprehensions were felt of Indian retaliation. Bowen was arrested and placed in Exeter jail; and the Indians were assured that proper punishment should be inflicted upon him, according to the terms of the treaty. But the people of the vicinity assembled hastily and in large force, broke into the jail, and released the prisoner. In those days killing Indians was no murder; and, in this case, Bowen's friends maintained that the act was committed in self-defence, or, perhaps, it might be considered, on Bowen's account, with rebelling circumstances. The fact that the Indians had large quantities of furs in their canoes, which Bowen appropriated as *opina spolia*, threw some suspicion upon his proceedings. However, he returned quietly to his home; and as the French War, called in Europe the Seven Year's War, soon after broke out, no further notice was taken of the act; and Bowen died at a good old age.

But the extraordinary circumstances attending the transaction was its effect upon Bowen's son—a youth at the time of some dozen years. Either remote at his father's deed, or apprehensions of Indian revenge, kept his mind in continual agitation, and he grew up a reserved, wayward, incompressible person. He shunned intercourse with his fellowmen, guarded his house with redoubled bolts, and slept with his gun beside him. Soon after he had arrived at man's estate, his anticipation of Indian revenge had become a monomania. He heard their voices in the sigh of the winds, the rustling of the leaf announced their stealthy tread, and he saw their dusky forms in the waving grain. He dared not leave his house for fear of an ambush, nor look out of the window lest a bullet of the lurking foe should hit him. Moral fear sat at his table, pursued him like a phantom through the day, and in the deep watches of the night started him from his unwholesome slumbers. This became after awhile, intolerable; and he at last determined upon an act of seeming desperation. Consulting or informing none of his friends, he left his home, journeyed into Canada, and surrendered himself to the tribe of the murdered men as an expiatory sacrifice. The Indians, barbarous often in the treatment of their captives, seldom maltreated a voluntary prisoner. They took Bowen into their tribe, and the mother of the slaughtered Plausawa adopted him as her son. He became acquainted with their customs, joined their expeditions, participated in their forays, and, indeed, became one of them. In his old age, however, a desire to revisit the scenes of his childhood overtook him, and the Indians, intrusting no obstacle to his wishes, left him, his Indian mother being dead, returned to Contocook, and died in peace among his kinsfolk and neighbors, to whom his adventurous life furnished a never failing theme of interesting conversation.

MORE FRAUDULENT FINANCIERS CONVICTED.

Fraudulent financing is getting to be considered disreputable and becoming dangerous, whether in the form of forgery, stealing, or illegal and dishonest banking. One C. Mailand James has just experienced the uncertainty of human affairs, and the wholesome operations of the law, in a conviction which he has suffered in the criminal court at Chicago, Illinois, and a sentence of ten years' imprisonment for fraud. He, with a confederate named Hyde, set up the exchange business in Chicago. They had an agent in the same city who procured the printing of a large number of bills of the denomination of \$1 and \$2, purporting to be bills of the American Exchange Bank of the District of Columbia, and bought by the above firm. Their agent paid these bills out in the business of a mercantile house in which he was employed, and sent them to a distant part of the country, to avoid, of course, unpleasant calls from holders seeking the redemption of the bills. The bills would, however, come back for redemption, and the little trouble the financiers experienced in this was unavoidably increased by suspicious and rumors that there was no bank of such a name in the District of Columbia. These rumors becoming convictions, the bankers were indicted. One ran away, but the other was tried and convicted, and is now serving the State by serving time in the penitentiary. The recent convictions will go far to satisfy those disposed to be rogues and sharpers, that there is danger in the business—that the public are no longer disposed to look leniently upon crime which evinces cunningness, or to treat fraud as anything else than rascality, however successful it may prove in its operations. "Honesty is the best policy."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cuba.—The Zanesville *Journal* gives the following forcible reason for the acquisition of Cuba: "We pay \$19,000,000 per annum of Cuba on sugar—good sugar—the best of sugar.—Now, the Island of Cuba is worth about \$123,000,000, but suppose we were to give \$190,000,000 for that Island. You see, we could pay for it in ten years, with the sugar tax alone, and the beauty of the calculation is, that at the end of those ten years we need have no more sugar tax, plenty of sugar, and a very fine Island to boot."

INDIGNATION MEETING AT MARTINSBURGH.

The citizens of Martinsburgh Borough, North Woodbury and Houston townships, Blair county, held a meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, Jan. 17, to express their indignation at the treachery of men who, pretending to be Democrats, have by their actions openly betrayed their party.

The meeting was called to order and the following gentlemen were selected as officers: President—MAJ. THEO. SNYDER.

Vice Presidents—DAVID MORELAND, D. S. BERKELEY, THOS. KURTZ, WM. L. SNYDER.

Secretary—DR. A. J. CRISSMAN.

On taking the chair, the President explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of David Hagy the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

DR. A. J. CRISSMAN,
P. GALLAGHER,
J. C. EVERHART,
DAVID HAGY,
L. A. OLLEIG,
JEREMIAH HAGY.

After deliberation, the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course pursued by Henry D. Foster, John Cresswell, and other persons elected as Democrats to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in disregarding the usages of the Democratic party, and in refusing to vote for the caucus nominee for U. S. Senate meets with our unqualified disapprobation, and that we regard them henceforth as not belonging to the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the God-forsaken creatures, Geo. Wagoner, Wm. B. Lebo, and Samuel Menard, deserve the contempt of all honest men, and should receive the reward of traitors.

Resolved, That as to Gen. Cameron's character and abilities, we respectfully refer his friends—both Know Nothings and Black Republicans, to the circular issued by F. R. Jordan, David Taggart & Co., about two years ago, as a dishonest man, not qualified by education or talent for any position whether public or private.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination by the Democratic party, of Col. J. W. Forney, who, although stricken down by traitors, will rise again, nearer and dearer to the Democracy than ever.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Democratic Standard, Bedford Gazette, Huntingdon Globe, and Pennsylvaniaian.

T. SNYDER, Pres't.

A. J. CRISSMAN, Sec'y.

ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.—A few of the black-republican journals of New York appear to be heartily ashamed of the wanton and wicked abuse of the pardoning power by their late governor, Myron H. Clark. The New York Times says:

"We have before announced, as an item of news, that one of the men whom Gov. Clark pardoned out of the State prison had committed an assault with a stung-shot upon a man whose life was considered in danger. The man has since died, and the coroner's jury have rendered a verdict that he came to his death by blows inflicted by three men, one of whom was Bernard Rooney. This is the man who had served out less than two years of the ten to which he was sentenced for a rape, when Gov. Clark let him out of the State prison, just before going out of office himself. We shall, we fear, soon hear of other acts of violence from some of the other felons whom the governor in his ill-advised clemency set at liberty."

SCARCITY OF OYSTERS.—The ice and the Sheriff have made Oysters very scarce in Baltimore. The Baltimore American, Jan. 11, says:

"Since the blockade of the harbor by ice, in so far as it has prevented the arrival of oyster boats, those bivalves have become very scarce, and are now selling at enormous high prices, eight dollars per barrel of two bushels having been paid for them within a day or two past. Yesterday morning it was announced that a cargo of twenty-five hundred bushels had arrived, and in a short time the wharf was filled with those eager to purchase, when the Sheriff appeared and took possession of the whole cargo. It appeared that some eight or ten days ago, Mr. C. T. Maltby loaded a schooner with shell lime to be sold down the bay, and with the proceeds of the sale the captain was to purchase oysters to be delivered to Mr. M. He obtained the load, but on coming up the bay found the navigation obstructed, and returned to Norfolk, where he offered the oysters for sale. They were then purchased by Messrs. Smith & Seth, who sent them on to this city in the shell. As soon as they arrived Mr. Maltby laid claim to them, and upon the refusal to surrender them, he caused a writ of replevin to be issued, and with that took possession of them, to the discontent of a large number who had anxiously awaited their arrival in the anticipation of a fast. Just now oysters are very precious, and though they would command a large price, the supply is not one twentieth equal to the demand."

FROSTED FEET.—The following is a simple, and said to be an effectual remedy against frosted feet, and one that will afford immediate relief. If the present cold weather continues some of our readers doubtless will have occasion for a remedy of this kind. Heat a brick very hot and hold the foot over it as closely as it can be without burning. Cut an onion and dipping repeatedly in salt, rub it over the foot. The juice of the onion will be dried into the foot, and a few applications is certain to cure the most severe frost bites.

Love and Death—A Terrible Tragedy in Illinois.

The *Aurora Beacon* publishes the following particulars of the late lamentable affair at Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois. They were communicated to the *Beacon* by a gentleman who was in Monmouth at the time of their occurrence.

Mr. William Crozier, a very respectable young man of Monmouth, a man of good character, good morals, and a member of one of the churches, became deeply attached to the daughter of Mr. Wm. Fleming, of the same place, which attachment was strongly reciprocated. But alas for the young man, although possessed of an excellent character, he was poor. This was sufficient to array the father, who was reputed to be wealthy, and the sons, against him. They all bitterly opposed his aspirations for the hand and heart of the young lady, and sought every opportunity to show their feelings and express their contempt for the poor young man. It is reported that he had been accosted by the old man Fleming even in the streets, and taunted with his want of wealth.

"Ah! young man, you are getting up in the world! You would like to marry old Fleming's daughter, and get some of old Fleming's money wouldn't you?"

The young man, though stung to the very quick of his sensitive soul, would put up, in silence, with the graceless insults, and not taunt back again, restrained by the deep affection for the daughter. To still, if possible, the love of the young lady, her father determined to send her away to Pennsylvania, so that by absence and distance, he might estrange her acknowledged affection for the young man. In accordance with this resolution she was sent, but on taking the cars, she was heard to express her intention yet to marry Mr. Crozier, in spite of the unkind efforts of her friends to prevent it. After the young lady had been gone some time, there were some movements on the part of Crozier, which led the Fleming's to suspect that he intended to follow her to the seclusion they had provided for her. This led to the terrible tragedy.

On Thursday morning, Dec. 11th, Mr. Wm. Fleming with his two sons, Henry and John, and a lawyer who was employed by them for the occasion, proceeded to the Baldwin House, in Monmouth, where young Crozier boarded, and between the hours of 8 and 9 in the forenoon, requested an interview with him at his room. He went with them, as requested, and when he had entered the room, the elder Fleming locked the door. There they remained, the informant said, from about 9 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M., locked in. During the time they were thus locked in, every effort was made by the Flemings, both father and sons, and by the lawyer, to induce Crozier to sign such a writing as they should dictate, renouncing the young lady in question forever. This he resolutely refused to do, in spite of threats and persuasions, which were freely used. A sort of compromise writing was finally agreed upon and signed, which was satisfactory to the father, but not to the sons. They declared they would have revenge by lashing him with a whip they brought for the purpose, and which they proceeded to execute.

After they had struck six or seven blows Crozier determined to resist with all his might. A desperate scuffle ensued. One of the Flemings drew a pistol and fired at Crozier with intent to kill. Just as he fired, however, the lawyer struck the hand which held the pistol up, and the charge lodged in the ceiling instead of the head of the young man. Crozier then assailed the assassin with a jack-knife, stabbed him, and instantly killed him. Meantime the report of the pistol alarmed the house, and the brother of Crozier being there, rushed to the rescue. Finding the door locked on the inside, he burst it open, and with one blow knocked down the elder Fleming, who opposed his passage. As soon as the door was burst open, the brother who was last wounded passed down into the bar-room, fell and expired. The blow which felled the elder Fleming left him for a time senseless.

Thus in attempting by force to compel young Crozier to accede to their tyrannical demands, two brothers were slain by the person assailed, and the third person roughly handled.

When the deed was done Crozier voluntarily surrendered himself to the proper officers for examination, and was, we understand, acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide in self-defence.

When it was suspected that Crozier was going to follow Miss Fleming to Pennsylvania, another brother was despatched post haste, to bring her home, and when the fatal tragedy occurred they had not returned.

A MISERABLE SWINDLER.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* tells the story of a Mr. E., who was admitted as a free patient in the Massachusetts General Hospital about five months since, and while lying on his bed of sickness managed to secure the confidence and affections of his nurse, a Miss T. The unsuspecting woman revealed to her loved patient the fact that she had saved out of her earnings over \$400; and this financial statement induced Mr. E. to make a declaration of his love, which was joyfully received and also reciprocated by the nurse. As soon as the patient became convalescent, a week before Christmas, the wedding came off, and the "happy pair" took lodgings at one of our best hotels.

On the morning after their marriage the husband proposed to his wife that it would be more convenient and safer to have her little fortune, then represented in bank bills, changed into gold. The wife assented, and handed him the bills, which he left the hotel with, and has not been heard of since. By this rascally swindle the wife has been left completely penniless, not having money enough to even pay the hotel bill. The swindler had been previously married, but was divorced from his wife on her application.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING ON THE PLAINS.

A letter from the St. Louis Republican, dated St. Joseph, Missouri, December 30, says:

"We have information of the return of a hunting party from the Little Blue in a most deplorable condition. They were Mr. James Stringfellow, Mr. Van Dorser, and Mr. Morrell—the first from Atchison, Kansas Territory, and the two latter from South Carolina. Gen. Matthews saw them after their hair-breadth escapes, and gives me the following thrilling narrative:

"When they reached the Big Blue they fixed their encampment, but finding only a few buffalo, they left their camp in charge of a negro belonging to Mr. Van Dorser, and proceeded over to the Little Blue. On the first evening they were overtaken by a storm of wind and snow, and lost their way. They wandered for eight days without fire or food. They blew the tubes out of their guns in their efforts to kindle a fire, and then threw their guns away. The feet of Van Dorser and Morrell became so frosted, and they were so exhausted from fatigue and starvation, that Mr. Stringfellow, who had some mountain experience, was scarcely able to get them to move along. He encouraged them by every means, until they finally reached a habitation, and were saved. Mr. Morrell and Mr. Van Dorser, however, will lose their feet, and Mr. Stringfellow some of his toes. Their sufferings were beyond description, and they will be ill for some weeks to come. The negro, who remained in camp, is uninjured, although he suffered a good deal from the severity of the cold, and anxiety for his master and friends. They are all now safely lodged in Atchison.

The general also informs me that a rumor reached him that two surviving parties, one of which was Sam Parsons, who is well known in your city, had been murdered by the Camanche Indians. The country in which they were operating is near the Sac reservation, in the southwestern part of the Territory, and near the Arkansas line. These Indians and the Camanches have frequent conflicts. A short time ago the Sacs made an incursion into a Camanche village and killed several of their people and stole many of their horses. A little while after, when the Camanche warriors returned from their hunt, they made a descent upon the Sacs, and on their way they massacred the two parties of United States surveyors who were unarmed and taken wholly by surprise.

"Gen. Matthews was running some lines himself in that part of the country during the summer, and thinks the report probably true. He also states that only a portion of Caldwell's party had got in from Western Kansas, and the rumor is that the remainder are frozen to death."

"In my last letter, of the 30th ult., I told you of the sufferings of the general and his party. They were not far from Caldwell's party. They, however, after great exertion, under which they almost sank, reached this city, and have been so admirably nursed as to be nearly well again."

HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION.

Flogging a Reputed Witch to Death.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag* notices a case of superstitious barbarism which almost surpasses belief. It is said to have occurred in Matamoras, Mexico, about a month ago:

It seemed that a young lady of Matamoras was taken sick, and an old lady of the neighborhood, said to have some skill in the virtue of herbs, was solicited to visit and administer to the patient. From some cause or other the old lady failed to attend, and suspicious reports were circulated that the old lady had bewitched the young one. The authorities were petitioned to compel the attendance of the old one. Officers were sent take her before her supposed victim, and these miserable ignorant wretches reported that they, on several occasions, repaired to her domicile, and could not find her at home, but found instead a suspicious looking black cat. After several efforts, however, they found the old woman at home, instead of her black cat, and she was taken to the presence of the invalid. But her herbs failing to restore the sick to health, and the meddlesome black cat persisting in following its owner, and being by the neighbors found in the room of the invalid instead of her mistress, fixed the opinion fast in the minds of these ignorant people, that the old woman and black cat were one and the same person—that she being a witch could shape the form of the cat and assume her own shape at will—that the invalid was a victim of her diabolical art. With these convictions, it is said they sought out the unfortunate old creature, and actually tied her up with thongs, and cruelly flogged her to death as a witch. In justice to the civil authorities of Matamoras, we are happy to state that they were not a party to the tragic part of this singular transaction, and that they were prompt in arresting the actors.

How they Treat Fresh Convicts.—On the arrival of a convict at Sing Sing he is first submitted to the chief keeper, Mr. Stewart, who decides in which shop he will put him. Should he possess an alias, it is inserted opposite his name in the "Book of Aliases," which shop he now become of considerable size. He is then taken to a room in which he is undressed to the skin, and then placed in a large tub of water and washed all over. This arrangement must be highly disagreeable to those individuals who have been accustomed to spend their time amongst the great unwashed, but most excessively mortifying to such as have been cleanly in their habits. Some of the latter occasionally object, but they are handled roughly in return, and forced to go through the ceremony. The superfluous dirt being removed, they are then weighed and measured; a suit of striped cloth is then furnished them, and they take their place among the initiated.

The Three Judases.

The feeling of mortification and indignation excited by the treachery of the three individuals in the Pennsylvania legislature, who, elected by their constituency as democrats, had the lack of shame and honor to vote for Simon Cameron, the republican candidate for United States senator, is growing deeper and deeper, both in the Keystone State and in the country, at large, every day, as the enormity of the treason is deliberately comprehended. The first impulse everywhere, on the receipt of the humiliating tidings, was to vent upon the three Judases maledictions. Every democratic exchange that had in season received the news came to us hailing their curses upon them. Every republican exchange that came to us exulting over the election of Cameron, but ominously silent as to those whose treachery was procured to secure it. The feeling of mortification was not concealed by the democracy, and, with a slight exception or two, was manifested in the silence of the opposition. A feeling of indignation at the defeat of Colonel Forney, under the peculiar circumstances, ran through the veins of the democracy, and through the veins of the republicans everywhere, running a burning blush of shame at the means by which General Cameron succeeded, that, in their very efforts to conceal it, has been but the more openly revealed.

It is natural that it should be so. Treason is abhorred by all nations and all parties, and only becomes more degrading than in itself it is, when, as in this instance, it is suspected of being purchased with money.

It is said that these three Pennsylvania Judases will now be rewarded with place and power by the opposition. We will speak for the republicans once, and vouch that it will not be so. The old illustration is not yet so true, but that it may be called into service again. The American colonists pointed the finger of scorn at Benedict Arnold. The English gloried in the treason, but they ever despised the traitor. So the American democracy to a man point the finger of scorn at Lebo, Wagoner, and Manwar. The republican party may rejoice in the fruits of the treason, but they will ever despise the traitors. There is no longer place and power for them; there is no longer respect towards them; there is no longer peace of mind for them.

The cruel injury they have done the party that, confiding in them, has warmed them into political life, is irreparable; but the injury they have, in this doing, inflicted upon themselves, is what will carry with it a punishment terrible enough for each to bear.

It is over. Let them go! Let them go where they can! The republicans will not receive them, and repudiation from her ranks and a snarl of contempt are all that the democracy will see fit to bestow upon the three Judases.—*Washington Union.*

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The following letter from Capt. Casey, late Indian agent, written two days before his death, shows that he had given up all hope of the peaceful removal of the Seminole Indians:

"TAMPA BAY, (Fla.) Dec. 23, 1856.

"Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your excellency, official information, just received, of an attack on the United States troops in the 'Big Cypress,' south of the Caloosahatchee, by the Indians.

"The Seminoles, finding no alternative left but emigration or hostilities, have chosen the latter. Although a different result was strongly hoped for, yet, in anticipation of this decision, the government has had, and has, a large force in the Indian country. I hope the troops will occupy the attention of the Indians near their homes, so as to leave them but few warriors to spare for depredation on our frontier; but, in the meantime, and with the sanction of Col. Munroe, (commanding United States troops in Florida,) I would respectfully suggest the propriety of promptly placing two companies of volunteers in position on Pea river, to give confidence and protection to the extreme frontier settlers.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. CASEY, Captain U. S. Army.
His Excellency JAMES E. BROWN, Governor of Florida.

Other accounts from South Florida show the prevalence of great alarm among the frontier settlers. Several companies of volunteers, in addition to those already in the service of the United States, were being organized for the purpose of affording protection to the inhabitants.

Supposed Discovery of the Tower of Babel.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Beirut, announces that Mr. Place, the French Consul at Mosul, has discovered the ruins of the Tower of Babel.

"Six of its eight stories have fallen and crumbled into dust; but the two which remain are so high that they may be seen for fifty or sixty miles around. The base of the tower is quadrangular, and each side about six hundred feet long. The tower is made of bricks of the purest clay and of a white color, which is a little shaded with a yellow tint.

Under a clear sky, as a whole, this ancient monument of human skill and daring presents a fine blending of colors, which sets the painter's pallet at defiance. Before being baked, the bricks had been covered with characters traced with the accuracy of the hand of a writing master. Near the top of the letters, the straight strokes were adorned with flourishes resembling the heads of nails. All was neat, regular, and severe; and, indeed, those who saw these specimens of ancient calligraphy affirm that the fathers of the human race wrote a better hand than their children.

Among the interesting discoveries of M. Place, were certain inscriptions on tiles of gold, silver and copper, and also upon a metal now unknown, and which has somewhat the appearance of ivory. It has been submitted to the experiments of an metallurgist, and its qualities will soon be ascertained. Some very curious photographs, taken by the expedition, completed their labors, one of which was of the ruins of the palace of the famous Queen Semiramis. This ancient monument, situated on the height of a mountain raised by the hands of men, overlooks the awful solitudes which surround Lake Van—a body of water six or seven times larger than Lake Geneva.

NEW TOWNS IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Herald says that two towns are now being laid out in that Territory—one at the mouth of the Kansas river, to be called Wyandott, and the other on the Missouri, four miles distant from the first, to be named Quindora.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 30, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

Democratic County Meeting.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford County will be held in the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday evening of the approaching Court, being the 9th day of February, to appoint delegates to the State Convention which will assemble in Harrisburg on the 24th of March next, to nominate candidates for Governor, Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner, and the importance of the occasion calls for the presence of every Democrat in the county, who can make it suit to attend. In addition to this, let a voice be proclaimed by the Free-men of Bedford County, which will cause our traitorous representative to feel the full force of the odium he has recklessly brought upon himself.

As we have a Prothonotary, Sheriff and Treasurer to elect next fall, in addition to the other officers annually elected, let us open the campaign on this occasion in a manner which will present an earnest of triumphant success.

Rally freemen from every hill and valley in the county. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. You have just struck down the serpent Abolition, but no sooner have you done this than you have been betrayed by those whom you cherished as your own children.

THEIR EXCUSE!

The Abolitionists try to excuse themselves for their support of Gen. Cameron, by basely and maliciously charging upon Col. Forney all the crimes in the calendar of vice, and then crying out that it was a "choice of evils," and they took the least—in other words, that they were compelled to choose between Forney and Cameron. Now, mark how a plain tale will upset their position. Suppose, for the sake of argument merely, you admit that Col. Forney is all that his meanest enemies charge upon him, did that justify the opposition to the Democracy in taking a man whom their entire party had denounced, two years ago, as a "fit representative of nothing good, and a fit exponent of no honorable principle"—as one who had procured his nomination in caucus by the "cohesive power of PLUNDER," and "by wholesale PRIVATE EMBERY?"—One whom JORDAN and 27 other K. N. members of the Legislature had solemnly declared they could not vote for without violating their oaths and throwing away their self-respect? They say they had to choose between the two persons named! Is this true? Can any honest man of any party say so?

When Gen. Foster and his seven friends declared, publicly, that they would not support the regular nominee, this rendered the election of Mr. Forney utterly impossible. The opposition then had the power, on the first vote, to have elected Gen. Foster, whom they all now exult over as a man who would have done honor to the trust, but they had determined, long in advance, to elect no body but Cameron, whether through a disposition to do right, or by the "cohesive power of plunder and wholesale private bribery," personally applied, is for the people to determine for themselves. Gen. Foster must feel highly complimented with the sympathies expressed for him by the rotten sheets of Abolitionism, whilst their party in the Legislature took Cameron over his head, having full power to have elected him. No matter who the Democrats had nominated, the result would have been the same. If the Abolition members of the Senate and House had possessed a spark of patriotism or political honesty, how beautifully they could have exhibited the fact to the world, by saying to the eight friends of Foster—"Now, as the Democracy have a clear majority on joint ballot, and are entitled to elect the Senator, if you will name an unexceptionable man, qualified by nature and education for the place, we will go with you and elect him." Or, had they even named a man of high moral character and capacity in their own party, and called upon the friends of Foster to join them in electing an opponent of Mr. Buchanan, they would have manifested some respect for common decency; but as things stand, every honest citizen will brand them as having preferred Cameron to any other man in the State. There is no escape.

Fr. Jordan & Co. make extracts from the Gazette, written some six years ago, to show the opinion we entertained of Gen. Cameron at that time, and give this as incontrovertible evidence that he is the man of all others that should have been selected for the post of Senator. But this won't answer. Within much shorter period, some men who stood at the very head of the highest circles in the country, are now paying the penalty of their bad conduct by incarceration in the Penitentiary. What a man was six years ago, and what he is now, is altogether a different state of affairs. All men must have a starting point in degradation, and we are willing to let Gen. Cameron commence with the address published by 28 Know Nothing members of the Legislature, in their official capacity, and which we transferred to the columns of the Gazette in our issue of last week. We are free to acknowledge that we entertained feelings of friendship for Gen. C., notwithstanding his many short comings, up to the time he took the fearful K. N. oaths; and, when he added to this enormity all the incendiary principles of Black Republicanism, as contained in a letter written by him, and which rather unexpectedly found its way to the public, we felt bound in honor to turn away from him as one unworthy the confidence or respect of any man professing to be a Democrat—and particularly so, as he made solemn professions of devotion to the Democratic party at the very time he was in secret collusion with the *dark lantern* order. Such disgraceful conduct on the part of one seeking to represent the people of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, could only be tolerated by men recking with the pollutions of the age, and anxious to partake of Feasts such as the Bazzards only enjoy.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY MEETING.

Under this head the opposition to the Democracy are called upon to rally on Tuesday evening of the approaching Court to appoint delegates to a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor and Supreme Judge. It seems they do not intend to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Now mark the fulfillment of our prophecy. We told the people last fall that our opponents would never engage in another contest under the name of "Americans," and even now they admit the fact. The word "American" is not found in the call—so that that class of men are invited to take a back seat. The party went to bed, as they supposed, "Americans," and, on arising, find themselves initiated "Republicans," or, in plain words, "Abolitionists," and Jordan & Co. expects them to swallow the "Bazzard," feathers, inside, and all. Will they do it?

The Chambersburg Repository and Simon CAMERON.

Two years ago the Chambersburg Repository declared in the following emphatic manner against Simon Cameron, after he received the K. N. caucus nomination for U. S. Senator:

"We protest against the election of Simon Cameron. Despoiled of principle himself, he can represent no principle with integrity; and eminent only for his political cunning and intrigue, he can give character to no party, credit to the friends of no administration, and success to no honest effort." "And is a man who is the honest exponent of no principle, and has long since forfeited all claim to public confidence to be chosen as the embodiment and representative of Americanism?" "He opposed the American movement until it was declared the party of power, and now he hovers over the triumphant train to glut his insatiable appetite at the cost of its INTEGRITY—yes, its VERY EXISTENCE!"

In addition to the above, the K. N. of the county of Franklin, on the 13th of February, 1855, assembled in the Borough of Chambersburg, and solemnly denounced CAMERON as a "Political GAMBLER," a head and shoulders taller than ANY man now living in political INFAMY." They chose their address in the following words. Read them carefully:

"Gentlemen, has Simon Cameron any claim upon us? Most certainly not. For even had he been one of the first to enlist under our Flag, his conduct as a member of the old democratic party should have been sufficient to warn us against him. No party owes him—no HONEST party should." And, we may add, no honest party does!

Less than two years ago the Chambersburg Repository and its followers thus denounced Cameron, and now that same sheet holds him up as the very paragon of honesty and patriotism, proclaiming his election a double triumph, having added Republicanism to his Americanism; and the editors say they rejoice in his election and offer the whole country their warmest congratulations! In honor of the result! Such a "Bazzard Feast" was never before served up to the masses of our opponents. Will they partake of it? Will it go down? From what we have heard within the past few days, we are inclined to believe that a very large body of men who have heretofore acted against the Democracy will spurn the degradation as they would a loathsome pestilence. Some have already said so publicly.

But we are not done. We have a few extracts to make from the address of the man who boasts of his "high moral character," and his "wise sense of honor," for the especial benefit of our opponents in Bedford county.

On the 12th of February, 1855, Fr. JORDAN, in the Borough of Harrisburg, signed his name to an address published by himself and those who acted with him in the Legislature, from which we make the following extract:

"Cameron is one of the most corrupt politicians in the State—his name as a Statesman has never been associated with the word—his is a fit representative of nothing good, a fit exponent of no honorable principle—his election would disgrace the American cause, and would be a disgrace to the State. To elect him would be to throw away our self-respect, sacrifice our integrity, and violate our oaths—he obtained his nomination by the cohesive power of plunder, and the super-added element of shameless and wholesale private bribery—he has declared in favor of the Nebraska Kansas Bill and has denounced Americans as pro-sective and anti-republican—invite us not to partake of such a Bazzard Feast—evn should Cameron change his opinion upon these questions, there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credulity itself."

Such was the deliberate judgment of Mr. Jordan two years ago—and, a few days since, without a word of explanation to justify his gross prostitution of the place he degrades, he voted for this same man, and proclaims through his mouth-piece "we have carried off the prize of the session—sound the hew-go and the ton-ton, and let the earth tremble in view of our great moral triumph!" to which a feeble response comes up from Woodberry, at which one Samuel Blake made a speech—no other names are given as participants in this Bazzard Jubilee.

But, perhaps, the most revolting part of JORDAN's conduct is found in the article headed "FORNEY AND CAMERON," in which he declares, in effect, that he and the other members of the Legislature who preferred the above charges against Cameron, were actuated by downright malice—that they ranked the pulchritude of St. Giles and Billingsgate, in order to express in fitting phrase, the malignity which ranked within them." Jordan says further, "that Cameron was vindicated from every charge preferred by himself and others, by the committee appointed to investigate his conduct."

Now, if this were not a gross lie, manufactured expressly for the occasion, how does it come that this man of "high moral character" and "wise sense of honor" did not promptly acknowledge the deep wrong he and his colleagues had done Cameron in the address they published, and from which we make the above extracts.

Two years pass, with all these charges resting upon Cameron, and neither Jordan nor any member of the factions with which he acts, ever intimated that the "Committee of Investigation" had honorably exonerated him from any of the charges they themselves preferred. Is this the virtue which makes Black Republican men of "high moral character" and a wise sense of honor? If so, save the country from such initials and such honor.

Three creatures elected as Democrats, pledged to carry out Democratic Principles, betray the sacred trust committed to them by the people of their respective Districts, in violation of every principle of honor, and the Black Republicans herald their act to the world as a great popular triumph for their party, and assert that they will carry the State next fall by the same means! One thing they will learn, however—and that is that whilst a public servant may sometimes degrade himself for gold, the PEOPLE can never be bought. No matter how much a constituency may be in error, the man who represents them in a Legislative body is bound either to carry out their principles or resign. Who dare assert an opposite principle—and yet the Abolitionists glory in the act of three men corruptly disobeying the will of those who elected them.

Mr. Smith, one of the apostates in the Legislature, says the Democrats of Cambria and Westmoreland will speak in thunder tones in favor of those recreants who refused to be governed by the usages of the party. When they do, we will record the fact, but they appear to be slow in making the proclamation. We have a higher opinion of the noble men who inhabit that region, and cannot believe that they will stoop to so mean an act to oblige any set of boisterous Democrats.

Because G. Nelson Smith walked six miles with his dandy to vote for Jackson, he is of opinion he can now treat his constituents with impunity, and that they will even applaud him for his treachery. We shall next expect to hear that old hoary-headed Traitor, Penrose, claim his right to identification with the Democracy because he, too, voted for Jackson!

We venture to say that no man in Pennsylvania more heartily despises the men who voted for him than does Cameron himself. He courted their support, and got it, we presume, in the same way he procured his nomination in '55, but he will hate them through life for their conduct towards him on that occasion. Among the despised, he will look upon Jordan with the greatest contempt.

Capt. G. NELSON SMITH, one of the men who refused to go into caucus in the selection of a Senator, and who afterwards voted against the regular nominee, writes two columns in justification of his course, and publishes the same in the *Johnstown Echo*, over which he has entire control. Instead, however, of offering any solid reason to sustain his violation of Democratic usage, he breaks out in a long tirade against the "Bedford Gazette," and declares that the apostates are the peers of its editor in all that constitutes the gentleman and the Democrat. It's well, perhaps, for those who stand condemned by the public to have an exalted opinion of themselves. About this we will not quarrel. But the constituents of Mr. Smith would rather hear from him on this point—"Was it not your plain duty to have gone into caucus, and, after having failed in getting the candidate of your choice, was it not equally your duty to have been governed by the action of the majority, this being the very essence of the principle upon which a free government rests for support. In refusing to do this did you not proclaim your contempt for the great rule by which all men are chosen to office, and thus render yourself justly liable to be branded as a traitor to the party that elected you?" What right had you and seven others to set your judgment against that of all the other Democrats in the Legislature? If Col. Forney was not honorably before the Legislature, would your colleagues not have discovered the fact as well as yourselves, and had they not the malice to have rejected anything smacking at dishonor? The course of Mr. Smith and his associates was as insulting to the other Democratic members of the Legislature as it was to the nominee. Because he did not vote for Mr. Cameron direct, Mr. Smith thinks he stands fair on the record. Remember "she that is not for us is against us," and he who refuses to discharge a plain duty delegated to him by the people, is as bad, if not worse, than the man who goes over body and breeches. We do not say, nor do we think, that Mr. Smith and those who acted with him were governed by a corrupt pecuniary motive, but the consequences of their course was just as fatal to the interests of the Democratic party and the people, as was the course of Wagoner, Lebo, and Manwar. In fact, if matters could be probed to the bottom, we have no doubt it would be found that the three scoundrels named were only fully operated upon after they found such men as Mr. Foster and his friends openly denouncing Mr. Forney, and declaring their intention not to support him. After the fearful struggle of last fall, which decided the fate of this Union in favor of the right, we do not believe that the three lepers who voted for the Abolition candidate, could have been bought to perpetrate the disgraceful act, had they not received an impulse from the actions of the apostates who "protested" against being governed by the MAJORITY. Let those who undertake to defend Mr. Foster and his friends, argue the *real point* in controversy, and not hide the main question by talking about their abilities and their former services and standing. These have nothing to do with the controversy. Let us have the *argument* for the assertion that the public servant who withholds his support from a usage which has been recognized since the organization of the Democratic party, is not as bad as the one who boldly disregards it and goes over to the common enemy, and then we can tell what it amounts to.

We will have no quarrel with any professing Democratic paper on this subject. We have honestly expressed our views, not because it is agreeable to our feelings to have to denounce those with whom we have heretofore acted as brethren, or any body else, but because, as a sentinel on the watch-tower, it is our duty to cry aloud and spare not. We abhor litigation and harsh controversy, and will not engage in it except when we can't help it.

If Mr. Foster and his friends had promptly acknowledged their error, instead of attempting to defend it, how much more honorable would have been their course!

A little whiskered B'hoys, by the name of NEN KEXNAX, a few years ago started a paper in Westmoreland called the "Democrat," about the time that that glorious old county, known as the "Star of the West," gave between 2,000 and 3,000 Democratic majority. Since that time faction crept into our ranks there, and this tremendous majority has been reduced to almost nothing—in fact the enemies of Democracy have occasionally triumphed, the necessary consequence of having such misable leaders, whose very appearance would make an honest Democrat turn away with disgust. This B'hoys sheet gives several columns in vindication of those who violated a sacred trust placed in their hands by the people, made up not of any argument to show that they were right, but of wholesale denunciation of the Pennsylvania, Crawford Democrat, Bedford Gazette, &c. Among other things, this B'hoys says "Bowman did all in his power to sell out the western Democracy and SACRIFICE that good old man FRANCIS R. SUNK to build up Henry A. Muhlenberg." Strange that Gov. Shunk should have invited the man who thus treated him to take a seat in his cabinet! Wasn't it? He says further that the "Gazette DENOUNCED a movement to nominate James Buchanan for the Presidency."

Here, again, this hairy little B'hoys lies under a mistake! No denunciation of Mr. Buchanan ever found its way into the columns of the Gazette. We committed an error once in running up the name of the next greatest man in the State (Gen. M. Dallas, now Minister to England), as our choice for the Presidency, but in doing so we did not deem it necessary to denounce one whom we had cherished in our heart from the first publication of the Gazette under our control. Hoisting the name of Mr. Dallas was a mere experiment to ascertain whether our sister States ever designed doing justice to Pennsylvania. It turned out, however, that notwithstanding the exalted estimation in which Mr. Dallas was held in Bedford county, and throughout the State, Bedford county was enthusiastically in favor of "Old Buck," but the following resolution unanimously passed by the county meeting called expressly to signify its preference for Mr. Buchanan shows conclusively that our people never entertained the idea that our course was prompted by unworthy motives:

Feb. 7, 1855, "Resolved, That in Gen. W. Bowman we recognize the able, fearless, and indefatigable editor, that for his efficient aid to the Democratic cause he is entitled to democratic support and APPLAUSE. And, although we differ with him for *us*, in the choice of a candidate for the Presidency, we cheerfully award this sentiment to his worth, not doubting that the nominee of the Convention will receive our united and cordial support."

Had we denounced Mr. Buchanan that meeting would have denounced and not thus complimented us. And although it did not even request us to take down the name of Mr. Dallas, and substitute that of Mr. Buchanan, we done so in the issue of our paper which appeared the next day. So much for the record. The Bedford Gazette never attempts to lead, but is always ready to obey the popular will, when manifested by the people.

We invite attention to the proceedings of a democratic meeting held in Martinsburg, Blair county, which will be found on the first page. Major TBOE, SNIDER, one of the most faithful and reliable Democrats in the State, acted as President. All conscientious democrats will endorse their resolutions, painful as it may be to have to do so.

GEN. FOSTER.

Six years ago last November the Bedford Gazette said of Gen. Foster "that he was every inch a man, and would adorn any station in the gift of the people; that he was entitled to the confidence and friendship of the party throughout the State." We would have said this of him up to the very moment we heard he refused to carry out the principles of the party to which he is indebted for all the political honors that ever decorated his brow. We always liked Foster—there is something about him peculiarly attractive in his personal intercourse—and, in denouncing his recent treachery, it is not necessary, nor do we desire, to take back any good thing we ever said concerning him. We mourn over the political fall of a man like Foster. A love for promotion, and not a CORRUPT motive, actuated him in the error he committed. But why didn't our opponents elect him? They had the power on first ballot. Let them answer, and not try to escape the deep disgrace which attaches to them by telling their followers that they were "compelled to choose between Cameron and Forney!"

We have seen a hand-bill in which a call is made for a meeting to assemble in Johnstown on the 30th inst., to denounce the *Pennsylvanian*, *Bedford Gazette*, and other kindred sheets. Well, we rather guess these papers will all withstand the shock!! No names are signed to the call—and, probably, the worthy out-bounds Know Nothing Black Republicans are at the head of it. They will no doubt be the leaders behind the screen and form principal part of the actors. The honest Democrats of Cambria will never applaud traitors for their treason. Both the papers in Cambria professing to be Democratic, go with the apostates, as was to have been expected from former associations; one of them, the *Echo*, is owned by Traitor Smith!

The Mexican War.

The Greensburg Democrat wants to know where Geo. W. Bowman was during the Mexican War? We answer. He was acting as Gov. Shunk's Adjutant General, and engaged in raising and equipping troops for the war—for which service Legislature politically opposed to him offered to pay him a large extra compensation, which he declined to receive, as will be seen by a reference to the Journals of the House at Harrisburg. There was no necessity for his going, when the great difficulty in his office was to select from among the immense number who were anxious to go, and who became violent because the Government could not accept their services under the number limited to the State. If all who did not offer their services were "scoundrels," we had a good many in Pennsylvania who will rank under that title.

As the Greensburg Democrat has so much to say on the subject of "GENERALS," will he please inform us how his especial friend and patron, Mr. Foster, got the title? What Brigade or Division did he command? Where was he during the war? Among the "Broomstick Soldiers," or in the line? Let us hear.

"Little Fulton" speaks as we knew she would. The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held in McCombsburg on last Friday evening. Mr. Smith will hardly misunderstand them: Whereas by the treachery of certain so called Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania who have disregarded the wishes of constituents, proven recreant to their principles and basely betrayed their party by voting for and electing to the U. S. Senate Simon Cameron, an unprincipled political villain and demagogue, our State has been disgraced and our party dishonored:

Be it Resolved, That we condemn the action of the three Bedford Arnold's Wm. B. LEBO, G. A. WAGONER & SAMUEL MANWAR, who, under the guise of Democracy, deceived an honest constituency in order to obtain power, which has, by them, been grossly abused, to the detriment of the Democratic party, and to the eternal disgrace of the consummate villains whose names (Lebo, Wagoner & Manwar) will be handed down to posterity as traitors, and whose names will make on the pages of history as foul a blot as the names of the execrable Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold.

Resolved, That Gresswell of the Senate, Backus, Calhoun, Fessold, Hill and Nicholson of the House who with our representative, G. Nelson Smith, refused to support the nominee of the Democratic caucus, deserve the reprobation of every honest Democrat, and that in their present state of political degradation, they are entitled to and should receive the execration of every good citizen.

Resolved, That Henry D. Foster, by his factious conduct, in co-operating with the above mentioned disaffected characters, has forfeited the respect of his party and for his treachery should not be forgotten.

Resolved, That the Democratic party feel deeply the defeat of John W. Forney, their nominee for the U. S. Senate; that their confidence in his talents and integrity is unimpaired, and despite the efforts made by vindictive enemies and false friends to degrade and vilify him he still has our esteem and respect.

Resolved, That the course of our popular Representative, Col. Wm. C. Beemer, meets with our approval, and that he deserves the thanks of his constituency for the manly and fearless manner in which he carried out their wishes in the late contest for U. S. Senator.

The President Elect.

It will be seen from the following letter that the President elect has signified his intention to be present at the inauguration ball to be given in this city on the 4th of March next:

WHEATLAND, January 15, 1857.
MY DEAR SIR: Many thanks for your kind invitation in behalf of the committee of arrangements to the national inaugural ball. It is accepted with much pleasure. From what has been published, I have no doubt the ball will do credit even to Washington.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
W. B. MAGRUDER, Esq.

THE OLD DOMINION.—In Virginia a full vote was polled, and Buchanan's majority is more than thirty thousand. The State has never voted against the democratic candidate for President since the rise of parties. She gave her electoral vote twice for Washington, three times for Jefferson, twice for Madison and Monroe, for Crawford in 1824, twice for Jackson, twice for Van Buren, once for Polk, Cass, Pierce, and Buchanan.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says: "If a reduction in the sugar duties is resolved upon, the government of this island will probably return the compliment by reducing the heavy duties imposed here upon flour the growth of the United States."

The members of the conference representing the Counties of Bedford, Cambria and Fulton, will meet at the Hotel of Mr. Hafer in Bedford Borough, on Tuesday the 10th day of February, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing two persons to represent said District in the approaching Democratic State Convention.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. by Rev. J. Montgomery Mr. Jas. A. Harris, to Miss Louisa E. Keppers, both of Fulton County, Pa.
On the 11th inst. by A. Blair, Esq., Mr. Henry Ansel, of Allegheny co. Md., to Miss Maria Walch, of Cumberland Valley, Bedford co., Pa.

Democratic Newspapers.

The following remarks on the subject of Democratic newspapers are copied from the *Augusta Age*, one of the ablest conducted newspapers in Maine, and we commend them to the attentive perusal of friends and opponents:

"The first of the year is a fitting time to remind the public that the patronage of the Press is the readiest, cheapest, and most advantageous method of acquiring information, and supplying the necessities of the mental nature. To be without a newspaper in these days, is to the mind what famine is to the body; and as good, sound wholesome food is sought for the health of the body, so should there be the like care to obtain suitable and proper mental aliment. The Press has power—immense power, to do good or evil. To the extraordinary efforts made to diffuse throughout the land certain of the leading and most unscrupulous of the 'republican' papers, scattering information, and supplying the necessities of the mental nature, let us turn. Let us who would act rightly and honestly, but to whom only the outside has been presented through the Republican press, provide himself with the other side, and thus may be a better judge between the two. Let the Democracy see to it that the principles of the party are made known, and the misrepresentations of the Democratic press, disseminated in all portions of the State. The heart of the people is sound; its judgment may be perverted; their intentions are honest, but deception, and excited passion, and gross falsehoods have led many astray.

When the new year commences, it is fitting that a new era should commence in this respect. The Democratic press should be better patronized than ever before. The interest of the people and the good of the country demands this."

IMMORTALITY.—How beautiful the following gem from the pen of Pindar, and how happy the heart that can see these brauties as he portrays them:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth and then pass away, and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are placed above the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affliction to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be set out before us like islands that shimmer on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that passes before us like a meteor, will stay in our presence forever."

A WEALTHY BRIDE.—A Brussels letter of the 9th says:—"All the Brussels fashionable world crowded the church of the Saloon this morning by invitation, in order to assist at the marriage of the rich heiress, Countess Olympia d'Andout, with a Count Beaufort, of the French Normandy line. Nothing is talked of but the splendor of the fair bride's trousseau, diamonds, and accessories—amongst which body linen, handkerchiefs, and hosiery, are counted by hundreds of dozens. Independent of her own fortune and that of her parents, the bride will probably inherit all the wealth of the Rhodanese family, so that she will eventually be one of the richest subjects in Belgium, as she is one of the most fair and accomplished."

THE CAMELS AT WORK.—The San Antonio Times says:

"The camels, twenty-two in number, have just passed through our city, loaded with about 600 pounds each, returning to their place of rendezvous, which is some seventy miles from here. There are dromedaries also with them, and seated on the top of these camels and dromedaries are Arabs and Turks, dressed in their own costume of their own country. Texas is a great country, and San Antonio is a great city. We have among us people of every nation and religion, and around us every specimen of the animal kingdom, with perhaps the exception of the woolly horse, which can now only be found near the source of Salt river."

STATEMENT OF THE Receipts and Expenses of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Co. for the year ending Jan. 13, 1857.

To Current expenses,	\$3,866
Dividends paid since last settlement,	1,233
Bal. in Treas. hands,	3,218 75
	\$8,475 75

By bal. at the settlement, Jan. 1856,	1,339 56
An't. tolls received, " " from J. Colbourns estate,	5,380 48
	1,757 71
	\$8,475 75

Bal. brought down,	3,218 75
Deduct an't. dividends unpaid,	2,247 27
Available balance,	\$971 48

G. R. MESSERSMITH, Treasurer.
Chambersburg, Jan. 30, 1857.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Bedford Township, sometime in June 1856, two White Sheep, marked with a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
AARON STEFF.

RECEIVED, JANUARY, 1857.

AT CHEAP SIDE.

Delains, Madonna Cloth, Calicos, Muslins, Cassinets, Tweeds, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap by
G. W. RUPP.

Golden and Sugar House Syrups, White and Brown Sugar, for sale by
G. W. RUPP.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Mackerel, Nails and Glass for sale by
G. W. RUPP.

G. W. RUPP, Will sell a large lot of Delains at COST.
Jan. 30, 1857.

PILES neglected often prove fatal, lead to consumption; announce the part three times a day with DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is secreted from the rectum then insert the "Pile Syringe" filled with the Extractor and gradually discharge it as the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age or violence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching, and pain of the anus. Bleeding piles are caused, sometimes, by the falling of the whole bowels, which then press the intestinal canal tight against the back bones, and keep the blood from returning to the vessels, similar to the blood being kept at the top of your finger when a string is tied tight round it; such is frequent, and for scrofulous humors and ulcers to form therein; then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear a compress to the rectum, and continue to use the salve above, also rub it well over the loins and abdomen for some time, and the natural belts that support the bowels will be contracted and made strong, and your life will be saved. If properly applied, every case will be cured. It never fails.

W. Jackson, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary of the Ohio Insurance Company, who was taken to New York in extreme debility, with Piles, to have an operation performed by the celebrated Dr. Mott, as the only chance to save his life, accidentally heard of the PAIN EXTRACTOR, states, "For years his disease defied medical skill, and grew worse until life became intolerable; he was speedily cured by DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR."

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clicker & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York. Jan. 9, 1857—2m.

Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements, statements which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we are in no wise deceiving or misleading the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reasons to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is for well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and the Pills we are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral. —*Providence Mirror*, R. I. Jan. 9, 1857—1m.

BARCLAY'S HAIR DYE.—Twenty years' experiment and application justify the proprietor in WARRANTING this the best Hair Dye in existence. It dyes black or brown instantly, without the least injury to hair or skin. Made and sold, or applied, (in nine private rooms) at BARCLAY'S Hair Dye Factory, 207 Broadway, New York. Be sure you get Wm. A. Barclay's, as there is a worthless imitation. The genuine is sold in Bedford by Dr. F. C. REAMER. Jan. 9, 1857—1m.

NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a cure in one day is guaranteed. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. F. C. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856—1m.

CONSTITUTION, CHOLIC, INDIGESTION. Have long studied the Physician's skill. A medicine however has been discovered and is now offered to the world, which is a quick and perfect cure for them, to which nearly every respectable practitioner in New York will bear willing testimony, as they have abandoned all other remedies for its use. The remedy spoken of is Clicker's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills. A medicine which, as is palpable as sugar plums; never gripe or nauseates in the slightest degree, and yet is the most searching and positive purgative preparation ever discovered. Such is the excellence of Clicker's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills that the proprietor warrants a cure if they are taken according to directions, and binds himself to return the money if the purchaser is not fully pleased with them. The great excitement which their appearance has produced is not a false one, but is erected on the sound foundation of truth, and will never pass away, for so long as colic, cholera, and indigestion remain attendant in the human race, so long will their only positive remedy continue to be popular. Jan. 23, 1857—2w.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer, at public Sale, on THURSDAY the 19th day of February, instant, all that his valuable farm upon which he at present resides, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, about 2 miles South of the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike, and convenient to the Cumberland Market—containing 150 acres of land, adjoining lands of Jesse Valentine, Daniel Schryer, John Lafferty, and others—about 70 acres cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE with a good cellar underneath, double log barn and sheds, wagon shed, corn crib, wood-house and other necessary buildings; two never failing Springs of water convenient to the house—also a fine orchard of Apples and Peaches. There is a stream of water running through this land and an abundance of White pine and other timber. The undersigned having determined to go west, this property will be absolutely sold, all therefore desirous of procuring a desirable property at a bargain would better attend. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Jno. P. Reed, Esq. in Bedford. —*Terms made known on day of sale.*

MOSES LAFFERTY. Jan. 23, 1857.

COURT PROCLAMATION.
To the Corner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMEL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN G. HARTLEY and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 24th Monday of Feb. (being the 9th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 23rd day of Jan., in the year of our Lord 1857.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.
Best Quality Juniata Hammered Iron, Of all sizes, constantly on hand at Blymire and Hartley's, at Forge prices, for cash or its equivalent. Orders for extra sizes promptly attended to. Also Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Strap Iron, and Steel.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that it accomplishes its purpose effectively. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been accomplished, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the public that almost every purgative medicine is so irritating and irritating to the bowels. This is not the case with Ayer's Pills. They are not only gentle and safe, but they produce no such griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity, and it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour, and Loss of Appetite, Listerlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Eruptions, Fever, and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of disordered action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Colic, Cholera, and all the various diseases of the bowels; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Bursitis, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the Spring of the year, to purify the blood and regulate the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the system to its normal state. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is not only a preventive of disease, but a powerful remedy in all cases where a purgative is required. They are not only safe, but they are so gentle and so effective, that they may be taken by the most delicate and infirm, and by the aged and the young, with perfect safety. They are sold in every part of the world, and are the only pills that can be relied on as a family physic.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the rapid cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cures which it has effected, that it is not possible to recount them in persons personally known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine in its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs which is incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for BRONCHITIS, is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—
Dr. F. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 26, 1856.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the City with an assortment of fashionable WINTER GOODS, such as Velvet and Satin Bonnets, Ribbons, Plumes and French Flowers, Cloaks and Trimmings. Furs of all kinds. An elegant assortment of—

DRESS GOODS,
French Merinos,
Coburg Cloth,
English Merino,
Plain Cashmere,
French Merino Robes,
Chintz Robes,
Children's Hats and Bonnets,
Coats and Trimmings,
French Worked Collars,
Kid Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
Hooded Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes,
Also a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS.
French and English FANCY GOODS.
Nov. 6, 1856.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

PURCHASERS, THIS WAY!

MORE GOODS.—The subscriber has received and opened another elegant assortment of WINTER GOODS, embracing a splendid assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes, Caps, Furs, and almost every other article adapted to the season, which he offers at a small profit for either cash or approved produce. Call at the Cheap Store and judge for yourselves. We consider it no trouble to show our goods whether purchased or not.
Dec. 5, 1856.

JACOB REED.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,
Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms. Shop at the east end of Bedford.
Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

Read!!

Last NOTICE!

THE Notes, Book accounts, and auction sales of Sanson & Gephart must be settled IMMEDIATELY. After the 17th February next they will be placed in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq. and suits brought without "fear, favor, or affection."
S. H. TATE, Assignee.
Jan. 30, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, as heirs, creditors, or otherwise, that the following named persons, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, which will be presented to the Orphans Court of Bedford County, on Friday the 13th day of February next, for confirmation, at which time they may attend if they think proper.

The final account of Alexander, Thomas, and John King, Executors of the last will, &c. of John King, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of Geo. H. Spang, Esq. adm'r of Thomas Keefe, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Cyrus Ober, adm'r of Jacob Ober, late of South Woodbury Township, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq. adm'r of bonis non of Christina Anderson, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of Danl. B. Wisegarver, Esq. Guardian of Gordon and Amanda Hammer, minor Children of John W. Hammer, dec'd.

The account of Francis Donahoe, adm'r of James Donahoe, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. Frazer, acting adm'r of Wm. Sauerly, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The final account of Wm. Rock, adm'r of George Rock, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Elias Gump, Esq. trustee to sell the Real Estate of John Feight, late of Colerain Township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Brown, surviving Executor of the last will &c. of John Keefe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of Frederick Smith Guardian of Mary Ellen Feight minor daughter of John Feight late of Colerain Township, dec'd.

The account of Hugh Wilson trustee to sell the Real Estate of Otho Wilson late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Josiah Miller and John Lafferty, adm'rs of John Lafferty late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Robert Elder adm'r of John A. Nicodemus late of Woodbury Township, dec'd.

The account of Josiah Miller Esq. one of the adm'rs of Daniel Moser late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of John and Samuel Snider, adm'rs of Adam Snider late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of David C. Long adm'r of Henry Berick late of South Woodbury Township, dec'd.

The account of Aaron Reed Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Wm. W. Reed late of South Woodbury Township, dec'd.

The account of Isaiah and Uriah Conly adm'rs of Allen Conly late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Saml. M. Boor acting Executor of the last will &c. of Michael Boor, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

D. WASHBAUGH, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1857.

DAGUERRETYPE AND AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

The subscriber here to announce to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and the surrounding country that he has opened a room in Centreville where he will take Daguerretype Likenesses in Lockets, Breast Pins, Bracelets, &c. &c. Also in fancy and common cases, a variety of which he has just received, ranging in price from \$1 up. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, at moderate prices. He hopes to be liberally patronized, satisfied that he can please all who honor him with a call.
DANIEL R. ANDERSON.
Dec. 5, 1856.

Applications for License.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Bedford, in pursuance of the act of Assembly, passed 31st March, 1856, entitled "an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," which will be presented for hearing on Friday the 13th day of February next, to wit:

E. D. Smith, Tavern in Hopewell.
Jno. S. Crouse, Tavern in Bloody Run.
Isaac Kay, Tavern in Stonerstown.
Philip G. Morgart, Tavern in Mechanicsburg.
Fred. Berkheimer, Tavern in St. Clairsville.
John Todd, Tavern, Bedford Township.
John J. Luther, Eating House, in Bed. B.
John S. Ritchey, Distillery, in Bedford Tp.
J. S. Berkstresser, Eating House, in Stonerstown.

D. WASHBAUGH, Ck.

EVERHART, ASHCORP & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
HOPEWELL, P. A.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCORP & CO., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandise upon reasonable terms. They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.
JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNOLLAR, C. W. ASHCORP, JOHN F. LOWRY.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial, and if they are not good, do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.
BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.
Bedford, December 19, 1856.

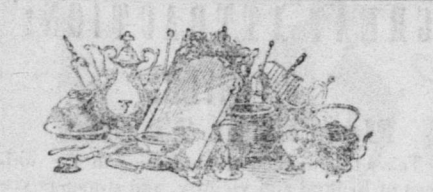
NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Carn, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN B. FURNEY, Adm'r.
Jan. 23, 1857.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.



THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Britannia Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburgh, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump. Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856—1y.

MORE NEW GOODS AT SHOEMAKER'S COLONADE STORE.

The subscribers having just returned from the east are now receiving a general assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, which consist in part of Colours, Tibbets, Delaines, Alpaccas, Merinos, black and fancy Silks, &c. &c. Also Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, &c.

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Brooms, Looking Glasses, &c. Their stock consists of every article usually kept in store, which they will be pleased to show to all who may favor them with a call, and will be sold cheap.

Thankful for past favors, they hope by fair dealing and a desire to please to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes just received and for sale at Shoemaker's Colonade Store.
Dec. 12, 1856.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE STORE!

The undersigned has just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

A general assortment of LADIES' Dress Goods, which consists, in part, of Black and fancy Silks, Delaines, Madras Cloth, Colberg, Merino, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, &c. &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps—Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in Store, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

G. W. RUPP.
Oct. 3, 1856.

Caution.

Whereas my daughter Julia has left her father's house without any just cause or provocation, and whereas she is at liberty and affectionately invited to return home—therefore all persons are cautioned against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting in any form.
CHAS. MERWINE.
Jan. 9, 1857.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford county that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners at the commissioners office in the borough of Bedford on the days specified, to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodbury, on Monday the 24th day of February next.

For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty, Monroe, East and West Providence, on Tuesday the 24th day of February next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry and Southampton, on Wednesday the 4th day of February next.

And for the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier, and the Borough of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 5th day of February next.

When and where all persons or corporations, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law.

CADWALADER EVANS,
WILLIAM WHESTONE,
H. J. BRUNER, Commissioners.

Attest—H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.
Commissioners Office,
Jan. 16, 1857.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1857, (9th day.)

John King vs Melford James.
Hesskiah Cheney vs Wm. P. Schell et al.
James M. Reynolds vs S. M. Barclay's ad'r.
John May vs John Shoaf.

Jacob Stoekenius vs Daniel B. Troutman.
Joshua Filler vs Samuel Williams.
George W. Anderson vs David Over.

Peter Wertz vs Mary Kerr et al.
Wm. Patterson's heirs vs David Patterson.
Kimber A. Moore vs Espy L. Anderson.

John Bowser vs Samuel Whetstone et al.
John W. Duncan and wife vs D. Diltz et al.
David Whetstone vs John Bowser et al.

Geo. Gregory's adm'r vs Wm. Stuckey.
Catherine Coleman's heirs vs D. Shroyer.
A. W. Stoner vs Patrick Burns.

James Leasure vs Abby Boylan.
Danl. Berkheimer et al. vs Henry Yont et al.
Betts, Pussey & Co. vs Locke & Snider.

D. WASHBAUGH, Prot'y.
January 9, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers wish to dispose of, at private sale, their property situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road, at the eastern base of Siding Hill, ten miles west of McConnellsburg. This property is well known as "REAMER'S STAND" and is one of the most desirable in the country. The improvements are a large Stone Tavern House, with all the necessary out-buildings—an ice-house, three Tenant houses, a Blacksmith Shop, a Barn, four Stables, sufficient to accommodate sixty horses, a never failing running pump at each end of the house, and a new bath house.

The Farm contains about seven hundred acres, of which near 300 are cleared. The soil is red slate, and produces excellent crops. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the property, and any information desired as to terms, &c., will be given by—
WM. C. REAMER, Siding Hill.
F. C. REAMER, Bedford.
Jan. 9, 1857.

If the above property is not sold by the 1st April next, it will be for rent.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, at the house of John A. Gump, in Bloody Run, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1857, the following Real Estate, late the property of Abraham Sparks, deceased, to wit:

One tract of Timber land, in East Providence Township, containing 58 acres and 100 perches, with the allowance, adjoining lands of Benjamin Martin's heirs, G. W. Householder, and others.

Also one other tract containing 40 acres, with the allowance, adjoining lands in the name of Francis Gibbs, Robert Morris, and James Reese.

TERMS:—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

JOHN CESSNA,
Acting adm'r. of the Estate of Abraham Sparks, dec'd.
Jan. 9, 1857.

At the same time and place, and upon the same terms, the subscriber will offer for sale a tract of land, in Hopewell township, containing 54 acres and 90 perches, partly cleared and under fence, and adjoining lands of David Brodier, Henry Rynard, and others.

JOHN CESSNA.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

THE subscribers will offer, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1857, their valuable Mill Property, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa. The mill is new and well finished, calculated to make both Merchant and country work, and has a large run of custom. The mill has two runs of Burrs. Attached to the Mill is 35 acres of first rate land, 13 cleared and under fence—6 meadow. There are two good houses on the premises, one stable, and all necessary out-buildings, all new and comfortably arranged. Also 100 fruit trees, all grafted.

Terms made known on day of sale, and will be reasonable. Due attendance will be given by—
ADAM EASTER,
EMANUEL EASTER.
Jan. 9, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF A TRACT OF LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court in and for the county of Bedford, the undersigned will expose to sale on Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1857, on the premises, a tract of Land situate partly in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and part in Allegheny Township, Somerset County, containing 185 acres and allowance, warranted in the name of Jacob Moyer, adjoining lands of George and William Frazier, Frederick Glossbrenner, and others, having thereon erected a Cabin House, and about 15 acres cleared and under cultivation. This tract has a fine growth of White Pine and other timber thereon, choice fruit of every variety, and three acres of first rate meadow.

Terms made known on day of Sale, and will be reasonable. Due attendance will be given by—
JOSEPH DULL,
Guardian of the Minor Children of William Sauerly, dec'd.
Jan. 9, 1857.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, the valuable property on which he at present resides, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining property of Thos. B. Wisegarver, on the main road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg. It consists of five acres of land, on which is erected a handsome plank Dwelling House three stories high, with stable and all necessary out-buildings, including an Ice House. There is also a Stone-ware Pottery on the premises, calculated to make the best kind of work. Also will be sold, a tract of Land, containing about 28 acres, one mile distant from the above property, half well timbered, and the balance fenced and in a fine state of cultivation. This is a desirable property, and purchasers would do well to call and see it. It will be sold on favorable terms, which will be made known at any time by the subscriber living on the premises.

It is a first rate opening for a Store and a Blacksmith Shop.

M. S. SILL.
Jan. 9, 1857.*

3 Cents Reward!

Ran away from the subscriber living in Juniata township, Bedford County, on the 21st inst., an indentured apprentice, named John Lepol, aged 14 years. All persons are cautioned against trusting or harboring said boy, as I will prosecute any who do so. The above reward will be paid for his recovery, but neither thanks nor charges paid for bringing him home.

F. HILDERBRANDT.
Jan. 9, 1857.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON

Has just opened, next door to Minnick's, on Juliana street, a large assortment of Shoes and Boots, of every kind, size and description. Also an extensive assortment of Glassware, including cake stands, preserve dishes, cake baskets, hall-lamps, tumblers, large beer glasses, window glass, card receivers, terra cotta, &c. Also silver cake-baskets, and a variety of other articles in that line. He has also on hand the best kind of Tobacco and Cigars, cheese and crackers, carpet bags, Misses satchels, Gentlemen's canes, shotguns, Gentlemen's and Ladies' gloves, of all kinds. Hosiery of all descriptions

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.
The subscribers, trading and doing business under the firm of BARNHART, LOWRY & CO., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandise, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Oenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.
Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon short profits as can be had in the country.
Geo. R. BARNHART, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCROFT.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

REMOVED.
The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonnade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.
All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.
They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
July 25, 1856.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will open in Bedford, on the first Monday of November next, a High School, in which all the branches of a liberal education, English and Classical, will be taught. It is designed to establish in Bedford a PERMANENT Institution of a high order, male and female. The male and female department will be distinct, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. In this School Students will be prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.
Special care will be taken to form in our pupils habits of order, strict punctuality, and thoroughness. We consider these as valuable elementary characters, and indispensable to sound learning.
The Physical, Moral, and Social Education of the Pupils will receive that attention which their importance demands.
There will be three grades. To the first belong the common English branches, such as Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, &c.
The second includes the preceding, together with the higher branches of an English Education, such as Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Ancient Geography, &c.
The third embraces all the foregoing, together with the Latin and Greek languages.
The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work, will be extra studies, and for each there will be extra charges.
EXPENSES.
Tuition for the first grade per quarter, \$4 00
" second " " " 3 00
" third " " " 2 25
The charges for the extra studies will be published at an early day.
The opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity of having established in their midst a permanent school of a high order. The enterprise, on the broad and comprehensive basis here indicated, will be attended necessarily with much labor and expense. It is hoped, therefore, that all those who feel interested in the education of the young, will come up liberally to the support of this School.
Rev. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M.
Oct. 21, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situated in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half mile west of the Turnpike Road and six miles north of McConnellsburg. The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.
The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.
Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.
Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.
As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms; a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.
Possession will be given 1st April next.
For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.
JOS. B. NOBLE.
July 25, 1856.

NEW GOODS.
JUST received, at REED'S New Store, a large and well assorted stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally. To attempt to enumerate the stock in a newspaper advertisement would be folly, or even give a list of their prices would be useless, for the public would not believe that goods were selling for what we offer them, unless they see for themselves. We do not wish to boast, but would remark that, for variety and cheapness, his stock cannot be beat. The public are respectfully invited to call at REED'S Store and satisfy themselves of the truth of this statement. Call and examine his stock. He will not ask you to buy unless fully satisfied that you can do at least as well, if not better, than any where else. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.
JACOB REED.
Oct. 10, 1856.

Last Notice.
The books of the subscriber are in the hands of Sheriff Alsip, where all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make payment, on or before the first of March next. All who neglect this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Henry Nicodemus Esq., for collection, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can be given. So look out and save costs, or blame yourselves.
E. M. FISHER.
Dec. 26, 1856.

NEBRASKA LANDS.
HAVING permanently established myself in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, I am prepared to give special attention to the selection and entry of land by settlers, and all others desiring choice locations. The Land Office will be opened early in the Spring of 1857, when there will be offered a large quantity of land comprising the most promising portion of Nebraska, embracing the Missouri River counties, and extending from the Kansas line to the mouth of the Big Sioux River. These lands are yet uncultivated, and offer extraordinary inducements to those desiring to invest money in lands.
Persons sending me land warrants to locate for them, may rely upon having their business promptly attended to, and the best selections of land made.
My charges are as follows:
For locating 160 acre warrants, \$20 each.
" 120 " " 16 "
" 80 " " 12 "
" 40 " " 8 "
FRANCIS E. ARMSTRONG.
REFERENCE:—A. B. Cramer, Daniel Washbaugh, and O. E. Shannon.
Nov. 28, 1856—3m.

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,
has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where he intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.
Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.
Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.
Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.
N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Nov. 28, 1856.

W. HOERKENS, UPHOLSTERER.
Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRESSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence, nearly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Watson.
Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.
Boards taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.
May 9, 1856.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW WORK.
"DRED."
A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.
Equal to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Just received at Dr. Harry's Cheap Book Store.
DOUBLE BARREL GUNS.—Two double barrel guns—twist—warranted, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Nov. 28, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.
The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.
Important and of great consideration to the Suffering.
T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.
OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age, none equal this wonderful preparation. Only three years have elapsed since the discovery (who spent a decade in studying, experimenting, and perfecting it) first introduced to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country, to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.
All other compounds, or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.
This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:
Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Piles, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Diseases, Female Irregularities, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, and all Skin diseases.
Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.
In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparent to admit of further doubt.
Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.
Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.
This medicine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.
July 4, 1856—1y.

NEW FALL GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all the varieties usually found in Store. We are offering GREATER BARGAINS than ever. And we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our stock.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 17, 1856.

LADIES' Black Bogle Collars—a beautiful assortment for sale at the store of
CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 24, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
C. LOYER, Merchant Tailor,
Takes this method of announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boys' clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.
Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:
Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$9.00 per yard;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blue Cloths;
Blk. Cassimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Cassimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiers;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
V-velts;
Marselles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton;
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk;
White Linen Handkerchiefs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk;
Lisle thread;
and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.
Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.
The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.
JOHN ARNOLD.
May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.
The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the 33 Magazines, such as Harper's, Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's, Frank Leslie's, &c., will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a \$2 and a \$1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to \$6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.
Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.
Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.
Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.
BYRAM & PIERCE,
50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. B. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.
May 16, 1856—1y.

DENTIST.
Will attend suitably and carefully to all operations in dentistry, such as drawing, filling, and setting teeth, and all operations connected therewith, on reasonable terms.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.
J. T. MANNING, D.D.S.

For Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.
SAMPL BROWN.
June 20, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.
The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.
F. D. BEEGLE.
Nov. 24, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.
Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.
S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.
The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all rips gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.
He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.
WM. CLAAR.
Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Jos. W. Tate, ATTORNEY AT LAW, REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead, (Successor to King & Moorhead) WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburgh manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon.
Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.
THOMAS KING, JOHN KING.
June 1, 1854.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburgh, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.
THOMAS KING, JOHN KING.
June 9, 1854.

B. Border, Clock & Watch Maker AND DEALER IN JEWELRY.
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.
He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.
April 27, 1855.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!
J. SPENCER THOMAS, No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shell-lack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.
All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent by any of the Wharves or rail-road stations. Prices low and goods warranted.
March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.
A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.
The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.
Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.
Daily Mail Stages from Aquiaquia and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburgh stop at this Hotel.
Bedford, April 25, 1856.

WM. SHAFER, MERCHANT TAILOR.
WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.
As the season for chapped hands and faces is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37 1/2 cents per box.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situated in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 lines, 2 bats, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent, Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from \$1 75 to \$2 per cord, cash.
ABRAHAM DENNISON.
Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

Bedford Hotel, And General Stage Office.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.
Boards taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.
Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.
All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.
JOHN HAER.
March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the
BOOK BINDING,
in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg, where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.
He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of Religious, Historical, Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.
THOS. W. WRIGHT.
Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.
The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situated in the borough of Bedford.
Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of
MANN & SPANG.
Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.
Dec. 8, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
JOHN MANN. G. H. SPANG.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
JOHN MANN. G. H. SPANG.
June 2, 1854.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.
Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

WM. Henry Leas, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Port Desmoines, Iowa.
Will give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.
Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.
Sept. 8, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.
Mrs. GOODZETT would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.
Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King, (Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead) Commission Merchant, DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.
By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.
HENRY S. KING.
April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER, WITH BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.
Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to.
Sept. 3, 1856.

Wunderlich & Nead, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.
They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.
COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.
June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office in Juliana Street, at the Drug and Book Store.
Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,
HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

Dr. B. F. Harry
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hoffus.
June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.
Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.
DR. F. C. REAMER
Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Juliana Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c., which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.
Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

John P. Reed, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.
W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:
Will practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.
Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland, Md.
The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that his house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests. It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.
SAMUEL LUMAN, Proprietor.
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.
Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1853.

Assignee's Notice.
The notes, Book accounts, and other evidences of indebtedness to Sanson and Gebhart, will remain in my hands for collection until the first day of January next—after which suits will be brought against all, without distinction. Look out and save costs.
SAMUEL H. TATE, Assignee.
N. B.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., remaining in store will be sold CHEAP.
S. H. TATE, Assignee.
Nov. 28, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.
VALENTINE STECKMAN.
May 16, 1856.

ATTENTION.
Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.
The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to Brownell & Brother's Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.
Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give an idea of its variety.
Coats, from \$1.00 to \$25.00
Pants, 62 9.00
Vests, 50 8.00
In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.
If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of
M. SHOENTHAL & CO.
July 4, 1856.
Gentlemen's Gaiters and Shoes—Men's and Boys' Shoes and Boots; also Ladies', Misses', and Childrens do., for sale by
CRAMER & CO.